THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1896.

ington Office--- 1410 Pennsylvania Avenu Telephone Calla.

es Offics...... 238 | Fditorial Rooms...... A TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL WHEN PURNISHED BY AGENTS. WEEKLY.

Reduced Rates to Clubs. scribe with any of our numerous agents or send JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY

Indianapolis, Ind. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the Called States should put on an eight-page paper a NE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page aper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is wally double these rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places-NEW YORK-Windsor Hotel and Astor House

CHICAGO-Paimer House and P. O. News Co., INCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street

T. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hetel and the Washington News Exchange, 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

-- Twenty Pages--

General Campos failed to suppress the insurrection in Cuba, and General Weyler seems likely to, but the press censor at Havana grows more efficient every

General Conference they need as resolute a presiding officer as do less re-

Whatever the horrors of war in Cuba may be, and probably they are not exaggerated, Spain is responsible for them by her infamous misgovernment of the

There is nothing new in Commanderin-chief Walker's order warning Grand Army organizations as such not to participate in political campaigns. Similar orders were issued four and eight years

propriation for an equestrian statue of General Grant to be erected in Washington. Certainly the capital of the Nation should not be without a statue of its

With Captain General Weyler confiscating all the corn in Cuba and ask-Lig for reinforcements of twenty more battalions to push the campaign against Maceo alone, it does not look much as if the rebellion were on the point of failing.

The treasury gold reserve, which on May 1 was \$125,000,000, is now \$113,000,000. It is still considerably above the danger line, but if the daily withdrawals continue it will not be long. There is a vision of another bond issue in the not distant future.

A few days since a 31/2-per-cent. bond was placed upon the market by Massachusetts. Twice the amount desired was ubscribed for at once at a premium which makes the return to the investors about 3 per cent. This is because Massachusetts has a reputation for keeping its

While many Methodist preachers would ike to do away with the itinerant sy tem, it is said that a large majority of the laymen are in favor of it, not because they believe that the going from lace to place will keep them so poor as to be humble, but because a new preacher once in five years insures a change where there might be monotony.

Senator Jones, Populist, of Nevada, had his heart set on getting an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for making a harbor for the Southern Pacific railroad magnates in California which the people of that State do not want. He failed, and in his wrath got even with the Repuboting against seating Mr. Dupont

If the silver mine owners wanted cause the white metal to appreciate in value to something like parity with gold they could do so by shutting down their mines for a term of years. But they do not want parity of values. What they want is the free coinage of silver on a basis that will net them about a dollar for every 50 cents' worth they take out.

By refusing Colonel Dupont, of Delaware, the seat to which he was fairly and legally elected the United States Senate has declared that a man can be at the same time Governor of a State and a sember of its Legislature. If Colonel Dupont was defeated at all it was only by the vote of Governor Watson, who claimed also to be Speaker of the State

When Fighting Bob Evans, with a wicked look in his eye, asked the Secretary of the Navy if he didn't want him didn't smoke. That is a pity. If he had assented to Fighting Bob's suggestion the course of history might have been changed.

Minister Terrell's sudden summons to Washington and the conferences held since his arrival there probably mean that there has been a renewal of Turkish dignities against American missionaries. When the minister returns to Constantinople it might be well enough to send him on a man-of-war as a reminder to the Suitan that the United States has a navy.

The Texas minister who is reported to have plowed up 30,000 Mexican dollars has come into possession of about \$15,000 worth of silver bullion, because Mexico is on a silver basis. If he had plowed up 30,000 United States standard silver ollars he would have \$30,000 of legalnoney because the policy of the United States maintains a parity between gold and silver.

For several years the patriotic citi- enterprise on a firm financial footing. at of the Grand Army, but they have | the country. His skill as an instructor

t was generally conceded that Richmond should have the honor, and its invitation was unanimously accepted. The delegation bearing the invitation went home greatly delighted. Richmond, while not the largest, is one of the best cities in the State. It was a center of patriotic sentiment and work during the war, many of the best men in Indiana regiments hailing from Wayne county. Next year, when the cry of the veterans show that the spirit of 1861-65 is still alive in the Quaker City.

REVISION OF A SCHOOL HISTORY. More than a year ago the State organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, upon the representation of a committee of the membership in this city, selected a committee to present the objections of the veterans to that portion of "Montgomery's Leading Facts in after the close of the concerts here. Macbook for the public schools-to that portion of the work devoted to the late war. The committee, consisting of Judge of Lafayette, Professor Graham of the liant season of music is most promising. strong and W. M. Cochran of Indianapolis, J. J. Todd of Bluffton and T. J. Charlton of the Reform School, took up the work assigned it in earnest. The committee asked and received permission of the Board of Education to be heard on the subject. The time was propitious, because the period of the contract for the history would expire at an early date,

The committee presented seven disthe people of the North, and, by silence, armies while applauding those of the to believe that the Confederates were better soldiers, and that Lee and Stonewall Jackson were more skillful leaders be found in the Union armies. The committee did not stop with charges, but sustained them by quotations from the book. To these charges and specifications the publishers made an elaborate answer, which is also included in the lengthy report made to the encampment of the Grand Army at South Bend last Congress will be asked to make an ap- | week. Subsequently, the Board of Education gave hearings to both sides.

of Education selected three of its members to consider the revision of the history, namely, the Superintendent of Pubperintendents Goss and Hester. When the board met in October this committee presented a report recommending fourportion of the Montgomery text-book. The changes asked for were presented to the publishers, who consented to make the greater part of them. At the meeting of the board in January its officers were instructed to insist that the recommendations for changes in the text suggested by the committee of the board be further recommendations. These officers seem to have discharged the duties assigned them with the utmost fidelity. publishers their amendments which were acceptable, but it objected to portions of the revision and informed them in what manner the changes must be made. Among other things it was demanded that Indiana must be given a place with other oil and natural gas producing States; the author is told that one paragraph contains a "too exultant tone in favor of the Confederacy," and that paragraphs are so badly constructed that they must be rewritten. The committee demanded more space for the battle of Murfreesboro, and wrote out what it considered a true account of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. Instead of the thing like the following be inserted:

The question of the sovereignty of the States received, in the civil war, a lasting licans who did not support his job by ments neither deny the right of secession, ber of killed war wrought its greatest miracle by generating in the hearts of the whole people nt of nationality and a community of destiny that is deeper than all statutes

> that all of its latest requirements will be met, and the result will be an impartial and more accurate history of the late war for use in the public schools of several States as well as Indiana. But for the faithful work of the Grand Army committee and the patriotic and per-Education this very important revision would not have been made. It is also cause for congratulation that patriotic organizations in other States, including Massachusetts, followed the leadership of Indiana in this matter.

THE MUSIC FESTIVAL.

the Indianapolis May music festival is a which this institution is held by the community. Its growth of popularity was gradual. Music lovers hereabouts had so long been accustomed to go to Chicago, Cincinnati or to Eastern cities in order to satisfy their taste for the best in this line that it took time to convince them that the best might be given them at their own home. So strong are habit and opinion that even after several successive festivals had proved equal in particular to entertainments of like character held elsewhere a doubt magnificent series of concerts given last year seemed, however, to settle all misgivings. The festival was accepted then without further reserves as a firmly established institution with every prospect of meeting all future artistic deto with confidence as a musical occaon of high interest and importance. There is every reason why his should be so. The board of managers is composed in music as an art, but as practical busithing possible toward putting such an of the city of Richmond have been | The general musical director, Professor

last year in a chorus so well trained and controlled that it won high praise from the soloists and the most exacting critics of individuals with high local reputations as vocalists, and with the advantage of several seasons' training under a is "On to Richmond," its people will the festival. They are all "stars," and with one or two exceptions are of world-wide reputation. Visitors at the great musical entertainments in Europe this summer will hear no better vocalists than Nordica, Klafsky, Brema, Miss Stein, Miss Blauvelt, Berthald, Heinrich, Williams and Campanari. They will, in fact, be likely to hear these same singers, since the most of them will go abroad to fill engagements immediately American History"—the authorized text- Dowell, the composer, who is the planist of the festival, is not the least of the Marsh of Winchester, Senator Haggard | that, altogether, the prospect for a bril-Soldiers' Orphans' Home, W. H. Arm- | The public is to be congratulated on its opportunity.

LOSSES IN BATTLES.

One of the speakers at the recent unveiling of the Hancock statue in Washington said that Hancock's command furnished 4,000, "or about half the dead at the battle of Gettysburg." The statement was surprisingly inaccurate to be when it would be possible to secure an- | made in a public address, and especially other book or a thorough revision of the on such an occasion. Of course, all know that Hancock's command was a fighting one, and that he always tried to be tinct charges against Montgomery's text- | in the thick of it, but the statement rebook, all involving unfairness toward | ferred to is wide of the truth. The total losses in killed on the Union side at the belittling the achievements of the Union | battle of Gettysburg were much less than 4.000. A work entitled "Regimental When the Methodist leaders get into | Confederacy. Those who have read that | Losses in the American Civil War," by portion of the Montgomery book relat- | Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Fox, a writer ing to the war must be impressed with of general accuracy, places the Union the fact that the sentiment running killed in this battle at 3,070, while Dep through its account would lead the child uty Commissioner of Pensions Bell said a few days ago, "The records show that only 2,834 Union soldiers in all were killed at Gettysburg." This is an apand more heroic characters than could palling loss of human life, but it is far short of some estimates, and, being based on official records, is presumably correct. The difference between Colonel Fox's statement and that of the Deputy Commissioner of Pensions is not very great, yet it is sufficient to show the difficulty of attaining accuracy in regard to losses in battle and to justify a belief that a great many very inaccurate statements on the subject have found As the result of the hearings the Board | their way into history. Take Gettysburg, for example. Among supposed authorities at hand one says: "The total loss in the three days' fighting at lic Instruction, D. M. Geeting, and Su- Gettysburg was, in round numbers, 28,200 Union troops." This is several thousand more than the total loss in killed. wounded and prisoners. An official report published shortly after the battle placed the killed at 2,837, wounded 13,-718 and prisoners 6,643. This statement was substantially correct. A great variety of statements can be found on the subject in school and popular histories. No doubt history is full of such inaccuracies, amounting sometimes to gross exaggerations. This is particularly the case in regard to alleged losses in the battles of ancient times, when the means of deadly warfare were not at all comparable to those of modern times and the facilities for ascertaining and making correct reports of losses were very inadequate. As to the losses in other official records, the Deputy Commis-

At the battle of Antietam the number of nion soldiers killed was 2,110; the Confederates, 3,500. First Bull Run, Union killed, 481; Confederates, 269. Second Bull Run, nion, 800; Confederates, 700. Chancellorille, Union killed, 1,512; Confederates, 1,581 Chickamauga, Union, 1,644; Confederates, 2,-389. Gettysburg, Union killed, 2,834; Confederates, 3,500. Shiloh, Union, 1,735; Confederates, 1,728. Stone river, Union, 1,533; Conderates, number of killed not given sepbut the killed and amounted to 9,000. Battle of the Wilderness Union killed, 5,597; Confederates, 2,000. The total number of Union soldiers killed in the battles during the entire war of the rebellion was 59,860; while the number of Confederates killed was 51,425, or a grand total of 111,285, out of something like 3,000,000 engaged, and covering a period of over four

This does not include the number of wounded, which ranges from three to negative. Though the constitutional amend- four or five times as many as the num-

MAKING RELIGION ATTRACTIVE.

Not to be outdone by the reverend rother who offered to provide a stable The publishers have notified the board | for bicycles for wheel riders who wished to stop for Sunday morning or evening religious services, another Chicago minister, the Rev. Frank Crane, of Trinity Methodist Church, has devised scheme whereby he hopes to secure a good attendance at the regular Wednesday evening prayer meetings. This plan istent action of the Indiana Board of is simply that of offering such light refreshments as ginger snaps and lemon ade to those who drop in. After the formal services are over the people pres ent are requested to remain and partake of these innocuous delicacies, and, incidentally, to be introduced to their neighbors. He has held but one meeting with this novel feature as an attach-The large advance sale of tickets for | ment: so that the plan is still experimental, but he expresses the hope that gratifying indication of the estimate in it will prove an inducement for people to come in who might not do so otherwise. It is not that he considers lemonade and ginger snaps in themselves sufficiently attractive to draw a crowd, but the knowledge that when eating and drinking go on there must be social life, he thinks, serves as allurement.

Frivolous critics will make merry over Mr. Crane's experiment, but there is no reason for so doing. His purpose is good. He wishes to draw people to prayer meeting who do not now attend and who would be benefited by attendance. The objection raised by a large class of people, many of them church members, is that prayer meetings are dull and uninteresting. If a social element is added, if they have an opportunity to chat with friends or to make new acquaintances the dullness of the formal services may be mitigated, and, mands. This year it is looked forward in time, when they have learned to tolerate, they may also appreciate their character and be spiritually improved by

Mr. Crane does not propose to do more than to add this simple social feature. He simply wants to get people there and to keep the prayer meeting as the first and most important object. "We might says. "People would just crowd into the room. They would come in here with

gers. But we do not want to do this, since I would rather have three men before me who are seeking the light than to have a thousand who are after surprises." Whether the lemonade plan will work, and whether the bicycle stable will induce people to come to church are matters yet to be determined, but at least the originators of the schemes deserve credit for attempting to counteract, by any reasonable means, the increasing tendency to neglect what even nonchurch-goers will acknowledge are

aids to moral and spiritual growth.

LOSS OF REVENUE AND MARKETS. A correspondent asks for information respecting the loss of revenues since the passage of the present tariff act, which he and many others incorrectly call the 'Wilson bill," which would have been more ruinous than the present Gorman or Democratic revenue bill. The comparison should be made between the calendar years 1892 and 1895, because during the former period the country enjoyed the prosperity of the McKinley law, while in the year 1895 we had the best conditions of the Gorman act. The figures are as follows:

\$164,452,326 Custom duties\$191,737,936 Spirits 95,157,271 72,280,570 30,747,211 ormented liquors .. 31,467,81 32,831,17 Miscellaneous 1,716,745

Although a great many more goods with a greatly increased value have been brought into the country during 1895 than during 1892, the customs receipts are \$27,285,910 less. The tax on spirits was increased from 90 cents to \$1.10 gallon; yet with the extension of the bonded period from three to eight years, the pet scheme of Senator Voorhees, the tax on spirits yielded nearly \$23,000,000 less in 1895 than in 1892. Thus from the two chief sources of revenue, the tariff and the whisky tax, more than \$50,000,-000 of revenue, in round numbers, has been lost-enough to have prevented a deficit the present fiscal year.

The same correspondent asks for figures on the farm products coming in country shipped hither before and after the present tariff. A full list cannot be given, but a few samples are presented,

33,770,159 This list could be extended until it in-

cluded nearly every article which Canada and other countries produce which comes in competition with the products of American farmers. Nearly every in-'ustry has suffered by the Gorman tariff, but the farmers, by competition and by the loss of the home market for those engaged in other industries in this country who were liberal patrons, have got

Mr. H. K. Carroll, the special agent of the Census Bureau, who compiled the church statistics, has an article in the Forum for May which begins with the question, "Is the power of Christianity waning?" and proceeds to answer that it is not. No thoughtful man would consider the question worth an answer. prominent as years ago, no thinking person can doubt that the influence of Christianity is broadening with the years. But if Mr. Carroll's figures are correct, and there is no reason to suspect that they are not, Christianity, measured by the growth in the membership of churches during the past five years, has never made such progress at any other date. According to the census of 1890 the number of communicants was 20,618,307 in the United States. At the close of 1895 the number of communicants was 24,646,584, an increase of 20 per cent which would indicate that the churches are gaining members at a ratio nearly double the gain of population. The following are the statistics of membership and ministers for 1890 and 1895 given in

Communicants. Ministers. Baptists, all....3,717,969 4,068,539 25,624 33,291 Catholic, all 6,257,871 8,014,911 C'ngr'g't'n'l'ts . 512,771 923,663 5,452,654 lethodists, all.4.583,284 30,000 resbyterian ..1,278,382 4,224 Salvation Army 262,950 Universalists .. 49,194 47,986

be the only one which has lost membership the past five years, but perhaps this can be accounted for on the ground that the modification of creeds has led many who would have been Universalists a quarter of a century ago to join the Congregational and other churches. During the decade 1880-90 the gain in church membership was 42 per cent., while the gain in population was 24.86 per cent. Since that date the gain has been

Those Christians who have been reported as refusing to pray for Col. Bob Ingersoll evidently do not get their inspiration from the Sermon on the Mount from those who sing the hymn, 'While the lamp holds out to burn," etc. Besides, Colonel Ingersoll has, in fact, been one of the most effective promoters of a belief in Christianity, as there is reason to believe that thousands of men and women have been so shocked by his irreverent speeches that they have become believers. We shall never know how much of the recent rapid growth o the churches is due to Colonel Ingersoll's efforts or how much the progress of Christianity has been retarded by those who refuse to pray for those whom they regard as Satan's own.

Now that several murderers who have made the crime of life-taking hideous are being sent to the gallows, several papers have spoken against the death penalty. The best argument against life sentence for such men is that there is no place for them among the living. It is not just, even to ordinary criminals, to be associated with them. If there could be a prison to which all such criminals could be sent and there excluded from contact with the outer world the public might take upon itself the burden of their maintenance, but in all such cases executive pardon should be forbidden.

The annual report of the Insurance Commissioner of Ohio on the operations of building and loan associations shows that there are 745 associations in the State, with a membership of 279,956, of which number 251,566, or 77 per cent., are give a magic lantern show, give a lot of wage earners. The aggregate capital pictures and other 'monkey shines,' " he stock of the associations is \$745,000,000. of which more than \$297,000,000 has been subscribed. The aggregate assets are rted at 102,121,650, the gross earnings

declared to \$4,297,174. As these institutions in the West take the place of savings banks in the East, their prosperity is gratifying evidence of the general

thrift of the people. With all respect to the excellent people who are signing and circulating petitions for a half holiday, the Journal begs leave to remark that the matter could better be left to merchants, manufacturers and other employers and those they employ, for the reason that they know better about the conditions of trade and the advantages and disadvantages of the half holiday than outsiders possibly can. If business men should permit their affairs to be run by petition they would soon be out of business.

The House committee on claims has reported in favor of paying a balance of \$205 shown to be due John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," as United States consul to Tunis at the date of his death April 9, 1852. The balance was certified by the accounting offiers of the treasury June 29, 1853, but as the government never allows interest it has not increased any during the interval.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Happy Man. Sing hey! for the gallant knight of old, With the warranted nickel-steel pants, For everyone had to get stuck on him, Or promptly get stuck on his lance.

Like a Charm. Customer, howlingly-This stuff you gimme is the rankest kind of a fraud. And you warranted it to work like Druggist, blandly-Well, did you ever know a charm to work?

Watts-I saw a scheme in one of the papers that ought to be a good thing. Some doctor has discovered that a man can render himself safe from drowning by simply inflating the skin in his chest. Potts-It wouldn't do Abbott any good.

It Wouldn't Work.

That man wouldn't blow himself to save | The Roentgen rays of sunlight sho Terrible Temptation.

Wegry Watkins-Ju know, I got half a mind to take a bath first chance I git? Hungry Higgins-Wha-a-a-t? "I ain't joshin'. Met a scientific feller this morning who set down and calculated and proved by the figgers that I must be carryin' nigh onto ten pound unnecessary

weight." The people who write things and want them printed seem to be easy brey for sharpers. One rascal up in Michigan has been arrested by postoffice inspectors when just entering upon what promised to be a lucrative undertaking in the line of swindling wouldbe literary people. He advertised that the Literary Press Agency of South Haven Mich., would buy manuscript stories. As soon as a story was received by him he immediately returned it to the author, stating that he would pay him or her such a sum for the story, provided he would have it revised by the Authors' Assistants' Association, and inclosed in his letter were the addresses of

enteen persons in seventeen different fitter seventeen offices had an order to forward all matter addressed to the name specified to Lester Paine, at South Haven, Mich., so that all the stories with the \$2 inclosed came back to him. The person who sent the manuscript would receive from the pretended headquarers of the Authors' Assistants' Association in Chicago, a personal letter, written in ink, advising him to pay \$10 to Lester Paine and oin the association, in which case all of his manuscript would be accepted without revision, and he would be given a place on the staff of readers, and would be able to earn a good sum of money by revising manuscripts. Just how many victims the enterprising Paine had secured is not known, but at the time of his arrest he had in his possession twenty-five letters, each of which had contained a \$2 remittance. His scheme has pitious persons who were sending their manuscripts to the "Authors' Assistants' Association" will again proceed to unload them on the unprotected publishers of newspapers and magazines. Viewed in some lights, Paine and his kind are not wholly without their

One reverend brother of an ironical turn of mind, somewhat disgusted with the doub of the Methodist General Conference as t whether the word "layman" can be construed to include women, wanted to submi to that body this question: "Are women in cluded in our articles of religion, paragraph 7, which reads: 'Man is very far gone from The Universalist connection seems to original righteousness." He also suggested trees-may be brought forward as living withat while this question was be the order of the General Conference that 'Let your women keep silence in churches,' that they do also refuse the knowledge that comes from books, papers, magazines, lectures, lyceums and reading circles, and if they would learn anything, let them ask their husbands at home. Since on scriptural grounds, some of our brethrer have served notice that they will raise thi nuestion on the day of judgment, that the annual conferences decide by vote whether women are included or excluded in the language, 'Every man in his own order. in Paul's chapter on the resurrection." The conference laughed, but probably did no appreciate the full extent of the sarcasm If "man" were interpreted in a limited and not a general sense wherever the word is General Conference to decide on the woman or any other question, since the women who are now the chief support of the churches, would be taking no interest in those organizations.

A Philadelphia paper, by way of illustrating the assertion that corporations sometimes have souls, tells a story about a surgeon, his patient and the Pennsylvania railroad. The patient was a Princeton student, who had been desperately wounded in an affray with a drunken or insane man, and with the belief that a surgical operation might save his life, the Philadelphia doctor was telegraphed for. He chartered a special train at a cost of \$200 down, with an agreement to make such further payment as the company might demand. After his return, not hearing from the railroad company, he wrote and asked for a statement in order that he might settle his account Much to his surprise he received no bill but instead a check for \$200, together with a note stating that the company would make no charge, as that service was performed in the interest of suffering humanity. It is a truly beautiful story, but leaves cause for special wonder. Is it the custom of Philadelphia doctors to pay for extra trains out of their own pockets when called to see a patient? Or is it possible that the Pennsylvania Company did not know that the doctor would charge it up to his patient?

A queer story comes from West Chester. Pa. Samuel Fetters, a miller of that place was a good soldier during the war and contracted a disease that left effects that seemed likely to shorten his days. He accordingly made application for a pension and it was granted him. Lately he has come much better of his ailment and, believing that he is completely restored to ealth, notified the authorities to discontinu

equest and a few days ago another pay voucher came to him. Acting upon his prerious determination, he returned it with a fuil statement of his not being entitled to further pay. The chances are that that miller takes honest toll and makes good flour.

A bronze statue of Ole Bull, costing \$8,000 and erected by the Norwegians of the Northwest, was unveiled in Milwaukee yesterday. It represents the great violinist with his instrument ready for playing. Ole Bull played in the Old Masonic Hall in this city in 1855, and no greater violinist has been heard here since.

The oldest Freemason in the world has just died in London, and yet it is safe to say that the oldest Freemason is now living. SCIENTIFIC.

The "whale cure for rheumatism" is the novelty offered by a hotel in the Australian town of Eden. When a whale is towed the ray, each patient is permitted to lie two ours in a cavity cut in the body, a huge

A nonpoisonous match has been devised y a French chemist, potassium permanganate and amyl acetate being among the inoffensive ingredients. The matches are made easily and without danger, ignite readily, are not liable to explosion when stored in quantity and have an odor said to be positively agreeable A portable military crematory, the inven

tion of a Polish engineer, is to be supplied to each German army corps. It is to be used for disposing of the bodies of soldiers killed in battle, thus avoiding the risk of ap ics from the burial of so many men. It resembles in appearance the army baking oven, but is larger and heavier, being drawn by The constituents of helium are being

sought by Professor Ramsay, evidence that it is a mixture being quite strong. The density of the gas from cleveite is 2.2; from samarskite, 2.12; from brogerite, 2.18, and from fergusonite, 2.14; while considerable spectroscopic differences have been observed and a difference in color is perceptible to the unaided eye.

Neither the basement nor the top of Pesth investigator has found the average life of dwellers in basements to be thirtynine years and eleven months; on ground floors, forty-three years and three months; on first and second floors, forty-four years and two months, and on third and fourth floors, only forty-two years.

sought, Professor Lodge recommends, from the tops of high mountains, because the atmosphere is equivalent to two feet of mercury, and must entirely screen these rays from lower levels. Alpine tourists have often reported an unaccountable fogging of plates. A medical paper reports action of the X rays on the skin, long experimenting produc-

ing an effect resembling sunburn. From the well-known fact that heat hasens the emission of light stored up in phoshorescent substances, M. Charles Henry has nferred that the emission must be prevented by cold. Experiment has proven the correctness of his theory. Intense cold exerts a powerful action in preserving light in a latnt condition in phosphorescent bodies, and opens up the marvelous possibility of keep-ing the absorbed sunlight stored up—as meat and vegetables are kept from decay-by reigeration, ready for use at night or when

The construction of the Jungfrau railway will open a luxurious era in mountain climbing. The road is to start from Scheidogg, and pass through the interior of the heights of the Eiger, Monch and Jungfrau, where it the bottom of an immense pit, which will maining 216 feet to the summit, and a biral stairway for those who would walk. The railway will be more than eight miles long, rising to a height of 6,890 feet, with gradients varying from 1 to 26 per cent. All stations, except that at the starting point, six in number, will be bored from the solid rock, and they will have exits leading to paths by which travelers so desiring can finish the trip on foot, and will contain dining rooms, miniature bedrooms and everything possible for the tourist's comfort. Electric current for power, light and probably heat will be generated by water from Lake Luch-

An interesting and suggestive illustration of the influence other micro-organisms may exert upon those that produce disease, has been given by Metchnikoff. It had found that the water supply of both Versailles and St. Cloud contained cholera vibrios, while the former city was practically exempt from the disease and the latter was An investigation with some preserved oleraic dejecta gave curious results. Coloies apparently identical with the cholera were obtained, but these differed in failure to grow at a temperature above & degrees Fahrenhelt, to give the indol rection, to produce disease in animals and to grow on gelatine plates. The plates were hen exposed to the air, when other organ-sms fell on them. Most of these organisms chciera vibrio was revived and made to grow by being used for inoculation along with a favoring organism. Several of the favoring organisms were isolated, while others were observed that certainly hindered developent. It thus appears that, in the case of holera, at least, immunity or susceptibility is largely determined by the other organsms that are present in the intestinal canal to receive the disease bacterium. Future research may show us how to maintain protec-

The rather startling suggestion is made by Mr. Henry J. Colbourn, of Woolhampton, England, that our oldest inhabitants-the sees of extraordinary terre ances of many generations ago. The British Museum contains a polished section of a large Douglas fir, which was grown in British Columbia, and is stated to have been nore than five hundred years old at the time it was feiled, in 1885. A curious feature of this section is the appearance of the an-nual rings near the close of the tree's first century, about twenty of them being so losely crowded together as to look like a runk. The suddenness of the change on both sides of the zone disposes of the that it was due to overcrowding in the est, which would have come on and passed dations occurred together is contrary to all our experience, and it is not easy to a ing allowance for some uncertainty as to the time when the tree stooped growing, the rings may be found to correspond in date with a period of remarkable convulsions recorded near the middle of the fourteently century. Heckel's "Epidemics of the Middle ges" states that the outbreak of the black leath was immediately preceded by a sea son of twenty-six years-of earthquakes, atmos floods and droughts, of an extent beyond all usands of chasms and the seas seemed to be reversed. As it seems quite possible that the agencies which inflicted suc lire calamities upon the human race should have influenced forest vegetation, it would be interesting to determine whether the rec-ord is confirmd in other old trees.

LITERARY NOTES.

The new novel by M. Du Maurier, which s to be published in Harper's before it appears in book form, takes a long while in coming. The first chapter of "The Martian" will not appear before October next.

A \$5,000 organ has been placed in the thurch at Thornton, England, to commemorate the birth in that town of Charlotte and Emily Bronte. The house in which they were born is now a butcher shop. Admirers of Marion Crawford's fine series of Italian stories will be glad to hear that Don Orsino plays a prominent part in his new novel, "Corleone," which begins soon in the Century. It is a tale of Sicilian ban-

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has ready for publiation the manuscript of a short novel dealng with the life of a rich man's son among he Gloucester fishermen. It is said to be olent of salt air and sound sense, and to nt. without preaching, a most wholesome

The Cosmopolitan's offer to Mr. Gladstone of a dollar a word for an article on any topic he might choose was declined. St Nicholas once made the same offer to Ten-nyson, which was accepted. Bonner once

aid Dickens \$5,000 for a poor story of about Stevenson once wrote to a friend of lows: "I am still 'a slow study," and sit

scious thought, there is the only method; macerate your subject, let it holl slow, then take the lid off and look in—and there your stuff is—good or bad."

A writer in the Chautauguan says that there are, in round numbers, twenty thousand periodicals in the United States; that their combined circulation is 4.681,000,000 a

year, and that they pay out \$88,601,538 to 106,095 employes and \$38,955,322 for paper. The circulation, evenly divided, would give sixty-seven periodicals a year to every man, woman and child in the country Herbert Spencer, who was seventy-six etion of his works, and his much redu

labor in consequence, have had a favorable effect on his lifelong physical debilities. As he approaches eighty he seems, as sometimes happens with chronic invalids, to grow Lady Mary Loyd, whose translation of Ernest Renan's correspondence with his sisdaughter of the late Lord Donoughmore and sister of the present Earl. She is the wife of Col. Louis Vivian Loyd. Her command of the French language renders her translations singularly accurate. Lady Mary Loyd has lately translated the life of Villiers

de l'Isle Adam and the memoirs of the Mr. Marion Crawford was asked latel and he answered substantially as follows a few words how I have chosen the names for the characters in my books. I called my first hero 'Mr. Isaacs,' because the original of the character, whom I knew, was well known as 'Mr. Jacobs.' 'Saracinesco' is the name of a real place in the Roman mountains; I made 'Saracinesca' of it beause it is commonly so pronounced. I Keyork Arabian' from a sign board rague, but the name is an Armenian 'Unorna' I made, correctly enough, from 'Unor,' which means 'February' in Bohemian. 'Gianforte Campodonico' I saw wrkten in pencil on a doorpost in a country inn in Italy."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

One of Liverpool's leading citizens, a milonaire manufacturer, labors under the halicination that he is a steam boiler just Miss Ellen Richardson, one of the two Quaker sisters who, in 1845, paid the \$750

which Frederick Douglass was legally humitted, has just died in Newcastle The wife of Senator-elect Foraker, of Ohio the bicycle. They will take their wheel with them to Washington when the Sens-

tor's official term begins. Mr. John Shore, chief of the Scotland Yard criminal investigation department, has ust been retired on full pension. He had

According to London papers over £4,000,000 is paid for advertisements in the metropo tan journals every year. This is equivalent to between \$4 and \$5 per capita of the population. The more this amount is increas he more business will be done.

Extraordinary efforts were made on behalf of Dr. Playfair to keep the terms of his set-It is generally rumored in London, how-ever, that Dr. Playfair agreed to pay £8,000 and costs. The verdict was for £12,000. The universal flower gardens on women's hats seen at every outdoor gathering, from peakable relief to the watchful f the Audubon Society, as the have entirely swept away all the birds at

Emperor Menelek specially honors the possessor of the genuine Ark of the Covenant, and that it was transported by miracles from Palestine to Abyssinia. did the Levites, the priests of his chur-dance before it on the most joyful occasion The Paderewski prize endowment is in the

hands of good trustees. No better men than Colonel Higginson, Dr. Mason and Mr. Steinway could have been picked out. Mr. Stein-way has offered \$1,500 for a competition to take place in March, 1897, as none of the eds of Paderewski's gift will be avail-

The Queen of Italy is no longer young, and she is decidedly stout, but in spite of this she is graceful, and has a beautiful carriage of the head and shoulders. He ier is charming, and the white hand she holds out to a guest is lovely in shape She is a clever talker in Italian, English French and German. It has been learned recently that Tenny-

year before his death friends of the poet were visiting Aldworth House. The late Lord Selborne turned to Tennyson and remarked: "You ought to be happy here."
"Ah!" sighed the poet, "I have only a year to live." His hearers laughed at the remark, but it was a prophetic was verified almost to the mi There is a clergyman living in New York city who follows a novel fad. He is Rev.

G. W. Wenner, of the Lutheran Church, and he has, in addition to his manifold duties, found time to make a translation of Lutheran songs into the Sioux and Apache tongues. With perhaps one exception, Mr. Wenner is by his brethren considered the most accomplished linguist in the Lutheran Church. He speaks French, Spanish, German, Russian, Italian, three Chinese lects and half a dozen tribe tongues

One of the most interesting characters who ook part in the Grand Army campfires at South P d was the Very Rev. William an of the Urder United States. He has been h Notre Dame University for ring the war. Connected with the Irish Brigade of the Second Corps, he was known as a fighting preacher. At Gettysdead and wounded about him and kneeling with muskets in the granted the absolution of hurch. A witness, who was an artist, inted the scene, and the canvas is at our Dame. Father Corby is a member of he Indiana Commandery of the Loyal Le-

It is hazardous to meddle With the woman that is new, But the foot that works the pedal Ought to rock the cradle, to

And now's the time for wishing You were where the waters swish; A feller ought to fish. -Atlanta Constitution

SHREDS AND PATCHES. If you do not want it to be known don't lo it.-Chinese maxim. Two women placed together makes cold

weather.-William Shakspeare. If you are fated to live a hundred years keep on learning.-Russian maxim. The secret of waiting-Doing something else in the meantime.-Philadelphia Press. The man in a hole will tell you that there s a woman at the bottom of it.-Galveston

A fellow can eat pie with a fork and still e a first-class blackguard.-Chicago Inter Church cushions are no harder than pine lanks at a ball game, but many find them o.-Syracuse Post. It is hardly just to compare Cecil Rhodes

with Warren Hastings; that is, to Hastings, The woman who has her spring sewing out of the way considers this a pleasant orld.-Philadelphia Times.

My son, if you cannot find a place to fit ou, strive to fit the place in which you find ourself.-Boston Transcrip The boy who was kept after school for had orthography explained that he was The funniest thing on earth is the way the roman who sells milk keeps the accounts f her customers.-Atchison Clob

Nothing does a woman so much honor as er patience; nothing discredits her so mucl Some people are born with sense, some equire sense and some have to have sense ed into them,-Pare's Advocate.

An At hison man finds that when he wears full beard, he looks fierce, and is better ble to manage his wife.—Atchison Globe. Teacher-"Tommy, are you chewing gum?" ommy-"No, ma'am." Teacher-"What